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IN THE SENATE

SENATE BILL NO. 1301

BY COMMERCE AND HUMAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE

AN ACT RELATING TO THE IDAHO CREDIT UNION ACT; REPEALING SECTION 26-2106, IDAHO CODE, RELATING TO AMENDMENTS; AMENDING CHAPTER 21, TITLE 26, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION 26-2106, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE FOR THE AMENDMENT OF ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION AND BYLAWS; REPEALING SECTION 26-2109, IDAHO CODE, RELATING TO LIMITATIONS OF CORPORATE POW-ERS; AMENDING CHAPTER 21, TITLE 26, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION 26-2109, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE FOR THE ACQUISITION AND HOLD-ING OF REAL PROPERTY; REPEALING SECTION 26-2119, IDAHO CODE, RELATING TO LOANS TO MEMBERS; AMENDING CHAPTER 21, TITLE 26, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION 26-2119, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE FOR THE MAKING OF CERTAIN LOANS; REPEALING SECTION 26-2120, IDAHO CODE, RELATING TO LOANS TO OTHER CREDIT UNIONS WHO ARE MEMBERS; AMENDING CHAPTER 21, TITLE 26, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION 26-2120, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE FOR CERTAIN LIMITATIONS ON LOANS; AMENDING CHAPTER 21, TITLE 26, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION 26-2120A, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE FOR CERTAIN LIMITS ON LOAN MATURITY; REPEALING SECTION 26-2127, IDAHO CODE, RELATING TO INVESTMENTS; AMENDING CHAPTER 21, TITLE 26, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION 26-2127, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE FOR THE INVESTMENT OF FUNDS; REPEALING SECTION 26-2130, IDAHO CODE, RELATING TO DIVIDENDS; AMENDING CHAPTER 21, TITLE 26, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION 26-2130, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE FOR DIV-IDENDS; REPEALING SECTION 26-2133, IDAHO CODE, RELATING TO REPORTS; AND AMENDING CHAPTER 21, TITLE 26, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SEC-TION 26-2133, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE FOR THE FILING OF CERTAIN FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL REPORTS.

27 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

SECTION 1. That Section $\underline{26-2106}$, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. That Chapter 21, Title 26, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a $\underline{\text{NEW SECTION}}$, to be known and designated as Section 26-2106, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:

26-2106. AMENDMENT TO ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION AND BYLAWS -- APPROVAL OF DIRECTOR -- PROCEDURE. (1) A credit union's articles of incorporation and bylaws may be amended as provided in the articles of incorporation and bylaws with approval of the director. Amendments to the articles of incorporation or bylaws must be submitted to the director for approval before they are submitted to a vote by the members of the board. Amendments are deemed to be approved by the director if the director does not deny them within thirty (30) days following receipt of the proposed amendments.

Amendments to a credit union's articles of incorporation and bylaws must conform with section 26-2105, Idaho Code.

- (2) Upon approval by the director and the members of the board, as required, the credit union shall promptly deliver amendments to the articles of incorporation, including any necessary filing fees, to the secretary of state for filing. Amendments to the articles of incorporation or bylaws are effective upon written certification of board approval to the director.
- SECTION 3. That Section $\underline{26-2109}$, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby repealed.
- SECTION 4. That Chapter 21, Title 26, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a $\underline{\text{NEW SECTION}}$, to be known and designated as Section 26-2109, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:
- 26-2109. POWER TO ACQUIRE AND HOLD REAL PROPERTY. (1) A credit union may invest in fixed assets necessary or related to its operations, subject to the following limitations:
 - (a) The credit union's net worth equals at least seven percent (7%) of total assets;
 - (b) The board approves any investment in real property; and
 - (c) The aggregate book value of all such investments does not exceed seven and one-half percent (7.5%) of the total of its assets.
- (2) The director may, upon written application, waive any of the limitations listed in subsection (1) of this section.
- (3) A credit union may acquire property through foreclosure, deed in lieu of foreclosure, repossession, or other means in connection with protection or enforcement of the credit union's rights as a secured lender. Property acquired in this manner shall not be subject to the limitations of subsection (1) of this section.
 - (4) For purposes of this section:

- (a) "Abandoned premises" means premises previously used to transact credit union business but no longer used for that purpose. It also means premises originally acquired to transact future credit union business but no longer intended for that purpose.
- (b) "Fixed assets" means premises and furniture, fixtures, and equipment.
- (c) "Immediate family member" means a spouse, domestic partner, or other family member living in the same household.
- (d) "Partially occupy" means occupation and use, on a full-time basis, of at least fifty percent (50%) of each of the premises by the credit union.
- (e) "Premises" means any office, branch office, suboffice, service center, parking lot, other facility, or real estate where the credit union transacts or will transact business.
- (f) "Senior management employee" means the credit union's chief executive officer, any assistant chief executive officers, and the chief financial officer.
- (g) "Unimproved land" or "unimproved real property" means:
 - (i) Raw land or land without development, significant buildings, structures, or site preparation;

(ii) Land that has never had improvements;

- (iii) Land that was improved at one time but has functionally reverted to its unimproved state; or
- (iv) Land that has been improved, but the improvements serve no purpose for the credit union's planned use of the property.
- (5) Premises not currently used to transact credit union business.
- (a) If a credit union acquires premises, including unimproved land or unimproved real property, it must partially occupy each of them within a reasonable period, but no later than six (6) years after the date of acquisition. The director may waive the partial occupation requirements based on economic or business conditions, or other conditions affecting use of the property, subject to a reasonable plan for partial occupancy. To seek a waiver, a credit union must submit a written request to the director and fully explain why it needs the waiver. The director shall provide the credit union a written response, either approving or disapproving the request. The director's decision shall be based on safety and soundness considerations.
- (b) A credit union must make diligent efforts to dispose of abandoned premises and property acquired as described in subsection (3) of this section. The credit union must seek fair market value for the premises or property and record its efforts to dispose of the premises or property. The credit union must complete the sale within five (5) years of abandonment of the premises or acquisition of the property. Upon application by the credit union, the director shall approve the continued holding by the credit union for an additional period of five (5) years upon the credit union's showing of its good faith attempt to dispose of the premises or property, or that disposal within the first five (5) year period would be detrimental to the credit union. The director shall provide the credit union a written response, either approving or disapproving the application. If the director fails to respond within forty-five (45) days of receipt, the application is deemed approved. The director's decision shall be based on safety and soundness considerations. The credit union shall, during the second five (5) year period, at the end of each year beginning at the end of the sixth year in which it holds the premises or property, write down the value of the premises or property by twenty percent (20%) of the value carried on its books at the beginning of the second five (5) year period. Value at the beginning of the second five (5) year period shall be the lower of cost or market value as determined pursuant to appraisal.
- (6) A credit union must not acquire, except as allowed in subsection (3) of this section for real property, or lease for one (1) year or longer, premises from any of the following, unless the director waives this prohibition:
 - (a) A member of the credit union's board of directors, credit committee, supervisory committee, or senior management, or an immediate family member of such individual;
 - (b) A corporation in which a member of the credit union's board of directors, credit committee, supervisory committee, or senior management, or an immediate family member of such individual, is an officer or director or has a stock interest of ten percent (10%) or more; or

- (c) A partnership, limited liability company, or other entity in which a member of the credit union's board of directors, credit committee, supervisory committee, or senior management, or an immediate family member of such individual, is a general partner or a limited partner or entity member with an interest of ten percent (10%) or more.
- (7) A credit union must not lease for one (1) year or longer premises from any of its employees if the employee is directly involved in acquiring premises, unless the credit union's board of directors determines the employee's involvement is not a conflict of interest.
- (8) All transactions with business associates or family members not specifically prohibited by this section must be conducted at arm's length and in the interest of the credit union.
- (9) To seek a waiver of any of the prohibitions in subsections (6) through (8) of this section, a credit union must submit a written request to the director and fully explain why it needs the waiver. Within forty-five (45) days of the receipt of the waiver request or all necessary documentation, whichever is later, the director shall provide the credit union a written response, either approving or disapproving its request. The director's decision shall be based on safety and soundness considerations and a determination as to whether a conflict of interest exists.
- SECTION 5. That Section $\underline{26-2119}$, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby repealed.
- SECTION 6. That Chapter 21, Title 26, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a $\underline{\text{NEW SECTION}}$, to be known and designated as Section 26-2119, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:
- 26-2119. LOANS. (1) A credit union may make secured and unsecured loans to its members under policies established by the board. A person that is not a member of the credit union may serve as a co-borrower or guarantor on a loan to a member of the credit union. Each loan must be evidenced by records adequate to support enforcement or collection of the loan and any review of the loan by the director.
- (2) A credit union may not extend credit to a director, executive officer, supervisory committee member, or credit committee member unless the extension of credit is made on substantially the same terms as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions by the credit union with members generally.
 - (a) For the purposes of this section, "executive officer" means a person who participates or has authority to participate in policymaking functions of the credit union.
 - (b) A director, executive officer, supervisory committee member, or credit committee member may not participate in approving or disbursing a loan in which the director, executive officer, supervisory committee member, or credit committee member has a direct or indirect financial interest.
 - (c) This section shall not prohibit any extension of credit made pursuant to a benefit or compensation program adopted by the board of directors that:
 - (i) Is widely available to employees of the credit union; and

- (ii) Does not give preference to any director, executive officer, supervisory committee member, or credit committee member over other employees of the credit union.
- (3) A credit union may make loans to another credit union, federal credit union, or out-of-state credit union.

- (4) A credit union may purchase loans made to its members if the credit union's underwriting policies would have permitted it to originate the loans.
- (5) A credit union may purchase, in whole or in part, within the limitations of the board of directors' written purchase policies:
 - (a) A loan or group of loans of its members from any source, if they are loans the credit union is empowered to grant or the loan or loans are refinanced with the consent of the borrowers within sixty (60) days after they are purchased, so that they are loans it is empowered to grant;
 - (b) A loan or group of loans of a liquidating credit union's individual members from the liquidating credit union;
 - (c) Student loans from any source if the purchaser is granting student loans on an ongoing basis and if the purchase will facilitate the purchasing credit union's packaging of a pool of such loans to be sold or pledged on the secondary market. A pool must include a substantial portion of the credit union's members' loans and must be sold promptly; and
 - (d) Real estate-secured loans, from any source, if the purchaser is granting real estate-secured loans on an ongoing basis and if the purchase will facilitate the purchasing credit union's packaging of a pool of such loans to be sold or pledged on the secondary mortgage market. A pool must include a substantial portion of the credit union's members' loans and must be sold promptly.
- (6) A credit union may sell in whole or in part, to any source, a loan to its members within the limitations of the board of directors' written sale policies, provided:
 - (a) The board of directors or investment committee approves the sale; and
 - (b) A written agreement and a schedule of the eligible obligations covered by the agreement are retained in the credit union's office.
- (7) A credit union may purchase a participation interest in a loan from a credit union, credit union service organization, federally insured financial institution, and any state or federal government agency and its subdivision only if the loan is one the purchasing credit union is empowered to grant and the following additional conditions are satisfied:
 - (a) The purchase complies with all requirements to the same extent as if the purchasing credit union had originated the loan;
 - (b) The purchasing credit union has executed a written loan participation agreement with the originating lender and the agreement meets the minimum requirements for a loan participation agreement as described in paragraph (g) of this subsection;
 - (c) The originating lender retains an interest in each participated loan of at least ten percent (10%) of the outstanding balance of the loan through the life of the loan, unless a higher percentage is required under applicable state law;

- (d) The borrower becomes a member of one of the participating credit unions before the purchasing credit union purchases a participation interest in the loan;
- (e) The purchase complies with the purchasing credit union's internal written loan participation policy, which, at a minimum, must:
 - (i) Establish underwriting standards for loan participations;
 - (ii) Establish a limit on the aggregate amount of loan participations that may be purchased from any one (1) originating lender, not to exceed the greater of five million dollars (\$5,000,000) or one hundred percent (100%) of the credit union's net worth, unless this amount is waived by the director;
 - (iii) Establish limits on the amount of loan participations that may be purchased by each loan type, not to exceed a specified percentage of the credit union's net worth; and
 - (iv) Establish a limit on the aggregate amount of loan participations that may be purchased with respect to a single borrower, or group of associated borrowers, not to exceed fifteen percent (15%) of the credit union's net worth, unless waived by the director;
- (f) To seek a waiver from any of the limitations in subsection (7) of this section, a credit union must submit a written request to the director with a full and detailed explanation of why it is requesting the waiver. Within forty-five (45) days of receipt of a completed waiver request, including all necessary supporting documentation and, if appropriate, any written concurrence, the director shall provide the credit union a written response. The director's decision shall be based on safety and soundness and other considerations. A credit union may request the director to reconsider a denied waiver request or to file an appeal under the administrative procedures rules, or both; and
- (q) A loan participation agreement must:

- (i) Be properly executed by authorized representatives of all parties under applicable law;
- (ii) Be properly authorized by the credit union's board of directors or, if the board has so delegated in its policy, a designated committee or senior management official under the credit union's bylaws and all applicable law;
- (iii) Be retained, either in original or copied form, in the credit union's office; and
- (iv) Include provisions that, at a minimum, address the following:
 - 1. Prior to purchase, the identification of the specific loan participation or participations being purchased, either directly in the agreement or through a document that is incorporated by reference into the agreement;
 - 2. The interest that the originating lender will retain in the loan to be participated through the life of the loan;
 - 3. The location and custodian for original loan documents;
 - 4. An explanation of the conditions under which parties to the agreement can gain access to financial and other performance information about a loan, the borrower, and the servicer so the parties can monitor the loan;

- 5. An explanation of the duties and responsibilities of the originating lender, servicer, and participants with respect to all aspects of the participation, including servicing, default, foreclosure, collection, and other matters involving the ongoing administration of the loan; and
- 6. Circumstances and conditions under which participants may replace the servicer.
- (8) Any real estate-secured loans granted by a nonfederally insured credit union shall comply with the appraisal requirements for federally insured credit unions. The director may require any credit union to obtain an appraisal on any real estate-secured loan whenever the director believes it necessary to address safety and soundness concerns.
- (9) Any officer, director, supervisory committee member, or credit committee member who knowingly permits a loan to be made or participates in a loan to a nonmember of the credit union, unless the loan to the nonmember is otherwise allowed in this chapter or by a rule pursuant to this chapter, shall be primarily liable to the credit union for the amount illegally loaned. The illegality of such loan shall not be a defense in any action by the credit union to recover the amount loaned.
- SECTION 7. That Section $\underline{26-2120}$, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby repealed.
- SECTION 8. That Chapter 21, Title 26, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a $\underline{\text{NEW SECTION}}$, to be known and designated as Section 26-2120, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:
- 26-2120. LIMIT ON LOAN AMOUNT -- LOANS TO ONE BORROWER. (1) Unless otherwise provided in this chapter or by a rule pursuant to this chapter, no loan may be made to any borrower if the loan would cause the borrower and any associated borrowers to be indebted to the credit union on all types of loans in an aggregated amount exceeding one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) or fifteen percent (15%) of the net worth of the credit union, whichever is greater, without the approval of the director.
 - (a) This section does not apply to a corporate credit union.
 - (b) Two (two) borrowers are "associated" for the purposes of this section if any of the following factors are present:
 - (i) One (1) of them will derive a direct benefit from the credit union's loan to the other. For this purpose, the term "direct benefit" means that the loan proceeds or assets purchased with those proceeds will be transferred to the other party other than in a bona fide arm's length transaction where the proceeds are used to acquire property, goods, or services;
 - (ii) Loan proceeds for each of them are used to purchase interests in the same enterprise, and the borrowers will in the aggregate own more than fifty percent (50%) of the ownership interests in such enterprise. In such case, the borrowers are considered associated only to the extent of the loans made to purchase interests in the same enterprise;
 - (iii) The borrowers are related directly or indirectly through common control and either borrower derives fifty percent (50%) or

 more of its income from the other. For this purpose, "control" means that a person directly or indirectly owns or has the power to vote twenty-five percent (25%) or more of the ownership interest of an organization, controls the election of a majority of the directors, managers, trustees, or other persons exercising similar functions of an organization, or has the power to exercise a controlling influence over the management or policies of the organization;

- (iv) The expected source of repayment is the same for each borrower, and no individual borrower has a separate source of income from which the loan may be paid, taking into account the borrower's other obligations; or
- (v) One (1) borrower is generally liable for the obligations or actions of the other.
- (2) The limit on a loan amount in this section does not apply to any loan that is fully secured by shares or deposits.
- SECTION 9. That Chapter 21, Title 26, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a <u>NEW SECTION</u>, to be known and designated as Section 26-2120A, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:
- 26-2120A. LIMIT ON LOAN MATURITY. The maturity of a loan to a member may not exceed fifteen (15) years except as follows:
- (1) A credit union may make loans with maturities not to exceed twenty (20) years in the case of:
 - (a) A loan to finance the purchase of a manufactured home if the manufactured home will be used as the member's residence and the loan is secured by a first lien on the manufactured home, and the manufactured home meets the requirements for the deductibility of residential mortgage interest for income tax under the Internal Revenue Code;
 - (b) A second mortgage loan or a nonpurchase money first mortgage loan in the case of a residence on which there is no existing first mortgage, if the loan is secured by a residential dwelling that is the residence of the member; and
 - (c) A loan to finance the repair, alteration, or improvement of a residential dwelling that is the residence of the member.
- (2) A credit union may make residential real estate loans on one-to-four family dwellings used as second or vacation residences, including an individual cooperative unit, and that are secured by a first lien upon such dwelling, with maturities not to exceed thirty (30) years.
- (3) A credit union may make residential real estate loans to members, including loans secured by manufactured homes permanently affixed to the land, with maturities not to exceed forty (40) years, subject to the following conditions:
 - (a) The loan shall be made on a one-to-four family dwelling that is or will be the principal residence of the member, and the loan shall be secured by a perfected first lien in favor of the credit union on such dwelling, or a perfected first security interest in the case of either a residential cooperative or a leasehold or ground rent estate;
 - (b) The loan application shall be a completed standard federal housing administration, veterans administration, federal home loan mortgage

corporation, federal national mortgage association, or federal home loan mortgage corporation/federal national mortgage association application form. In lieu of use of a standard application, the credit union may have a current attorney's opinion on file stating that the forms in use meet the requirements of applicable federal, state, and local laws;

- (c) The security instrument and note shall be executed on the most current version of the federal housing administration, veterans administration, federal home loan mortgage corporation, federal national mortgage association, or federal home loan mortgage corporation/federal national mortgage association uniform instruments for the jurisdiction in which the property is located. In lieu of use of a standard security instrument and note, the credit union may have a current attorney's opinion on file stating that the security instrument and note in use meet the requirements of applicable federal, state, and local laws; and
- (d) The loan shall be secured by a perfected first lien or first security interest in favor of the credit union supported by a properly executed and recorded security instrument.
- (4) Lines of credit are not subject to a maturity limit except as determined by contract between the credit union and the member.
- SECTION 10. That Section $\underline{26-2127}$, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby repealed.
- SECTION 11. That Chapter 21, Title 26, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a $\underline{\text{NEW SECTION}}$, to be known and designated as Section 26-2127, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:
- 26-2127. INVESTMENT OF FUNDS. (1) A credit union's board of directors must establish a written investment policy consistent with this chapter and other applicable laws and regulations.
 - (2) A credit union may invest its funds in any of the following, as long as the investments are deemed prudent by the board:
 - (a) (i) Loans held by credit unions, out-of-state credit unions, or federal credit unions; and
 - (ii) Loans to members held by other lenders, with approval of the director;
 - (b) Bonds, securities, or other investments that are fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States government;
 - (c) General obligations of this state and its political subdivisions;
 - (d) Obligations issued by corporations designated under 31 U.S.C. 9101, or obligations, participations, or other instruments issued and guaranteed by the federal housing administration, veterans administration, federal home loan mortgage corporation, federal national mortgage association, or federal home loan mortgage corporation/federal national mortgage association, or other government-sponsored enterprise;
 - (e) Share or deposit accounts of other financial institutions, the accounts of which are federally insured or insured or guaranteed by another insurer or guarantor approved by the director. The shares and de-

posits made by a credit union under this subsection may exceed the insurance or guarantee limits established by the organization insuring or guaranteeing the institution into which the shares or deposits are made;

- (f) Common trust or mutual funds whose investment portfolios consist of securities issued or guaranteed by the federal government or an agency of the government;
- (g) Shares or other interests offered by a registered investment company or collective investment fund, if the company or fund restricts the investment portfolio to investments and investment transactions that are permissible for credit unions, as evidenced by its prospectus or other appropriate documentation;
- (h) Debt or equity issued by an organization owned by a credit union trade association whose members include Idaho credit unions, in an aggregate amount not to exceed one percent (1%) of the net worth of the credit union;
- (i) Stocks, shares, membership units, or other ownership interests in corporations, limited liability companies, or mutual associations, in an aggregate amount not to exceed one percent (1%) of assets, and loans to such organizations in an aggregate amount not to exceed one percent (1%) of assets if:
 - (i) The ownership of such organizations or membership of such mutual associations, as applicable, is primarily confined to credit unions or organizations of credit unions; and
 - (ii) The purposes for which the corporation, limited liability company, or mutual association is formed are primarily to service credit unions or their members or otherwise to assist credit union operations.
- (3) The director may authorize credit unions to purchase investments not listed above by rule or upon written application.
- (4) If a credit union has lawfully made an investment that later becomes impermissible because of a change in circumstances or law, and the director finds that this investment will have an adverse effect on the safety and soundness of the credit union, then the director may require that the credit union develop a reasonable plan for the divestiture of the investment.
- (5) A credit union other than a corporate credit union shall not invest an amount that exceeds twenty-five percent (25%) of its net worth in an obligor or affiliate of the obligor. This subsection does not apply to the extent that the investment is insured or guaranteed by the United States government or an agency of the United States government or a state or local government or that the investment is in a corporate credit union.
- (6) A credit union shall maintain files containing credit and other information adequate to demonstrate evidence of prudent business judgment in exercising the investment powers granted under this act or by rule, order, or declaratory ruling of the director.

SECTION 12. That Section $\underline{26-2130}$, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION 13. That Chapter 21, Title 26, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a $\underline{\text{NEW SECTION}}$, to be known and designated as Section 26-2130, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:

- 26-2130. DIVIDENDS. (1) After allocation to required reserves, the board of directors may, at the end of any dividend period duly established, declare a dividend to be paid on shares or share certificates from undivided earnings as the bylaws may provide. Dividends may be paid at various rates, or not paid at all, with due regard to the conditions that pertain to each class of share.
- (2) Subject to the approval of the board of directors, accounts closed between dividend periods may be credited with dividends at the rate set by the board of directors.
- (3) Extraordinary dividends must be calculated on a rational means determined by the board of directors. For purposes of this section, "extraordinary dividends" means all irregularly scheduled and declared dividends.
- SECTION 14. That Section $\underline{26-2133}$, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby repealed.
 - SECTION 15. That Chapter 21, Title 26, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a $\underline{\text{NEW SECTION}}$, to be known and designated as Section 26-2133, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:
 - 26-2133. REPORTS -- FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL DATA. Each credit union shall timely file with the director any financial and statistical report or other information that a federally insured state-chartered credit union is required to file with the national credit union administration. Each report must be certified by the principal operating officer of the credit union. In addition, a credit union shall file reports as may be required by the director.